

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT D. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING,
OCTOBER 1, 1918.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

A meeting of the Chautauque Reading Circle will be held this morning, at the parlor of the Central Union Church, at half past ten o'clock. All are welcome who wish to take up the work for the year.

The board of health is to start a general clean-up campaign in Honolulu today, which will include house-to-house inspection. The sanitary drive is to be under the direction of Clifford Charles and E. J. Burkett.

Mrs. C. Montague Cooke invites the members of the Episcopal Guild and Auxiliaries to her residence in Maunaloa Valley on Thursday afternoon at half-past three to hear Mrs. Maddux and Miss Bentley, who are here in the interest of the Y. W. C. A.

Mary Garcia, convicted of vagrancy, and who is now under a thirteen months suspended sentence on this charge, will come up for sentence this morning. The woman, according to the police, has relapsed into her former waywardness since she was last released from the city prison.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. will confer the initiatory degree on four candidates this evening. As so many of the young members are in the service the Noble Grand requests that the older members come out in force this evening. Harmony members are specially invited to attend.

William Keoloha, Peter Kahoono and Charles Anui were found guilty yesterday of affray. The three men participated in a swipes party Saturday night which finished up with a three-cornered fight. Keoloha forfeited ten dollars bail and the two other contestants were fined six dollars each.

Emil Mora, a Filipino, was arrested yesterday and charged with breaking into a room in the Ah Leong tenement and rifling several trunks. The Filipino is alleged to have secured loot to the amount of forty-three dollars. He will answer to the charge of burglary in the police court this morning.

Brigadier General B. H. Bowes and Maj. H. Baring of the British army, who are en route to the Orient, visited the Honolulu Military Academy yesterday and reviewed the student soldiers there. At the conclusion of the drill both of the British Army officers complimented the lads on their efficient and soldierly training.

Silver ornaments which were taken from the tomb of the late King Lunalilo last year were returned to Deputy Sheriff Julius Aach Saturday. The ornaments were taken by two sailors in the naval service who later were transferred to Tampa, Florida. Deputy Aach made a trip to Tampa the early part of this year to identify the stolen goods. The relics have been turned over to the trustees of the Lunalilo estate.

A communication has been received by Governor C. J. McCarthy from the interior department which says assurances have been received from the surgeon-general that the federal leprosy investigation in Hawaii is to be continued as soon as a physician has been secured to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. H. T. Hollman. Doctor Hollman resigned to accept the management of the Queen's Hospital.

One of the men teachers who had been engaged by Superintendent H. W. Kinney to come to Hawaii, has written that it will be impossible for him to get steamer passage until the end of 1918. He says his booking has been refused by all the steamer agencies and his passage money refunded. He has abandoned all hope of reaching Hawaii this year and believes this will be the similar experience of the thirty other teachers engaged for island schools who are still on the coast.

C. P. Morse, shipping board representative in Honolulu, has been notified that for the present no more youths are to be enrolled for entrance in the government marine schools for training as officers. Up to the present time he has sent eighteen or twenty boys to the school in California and there are many others here who wished to enter the school, he says. Coast advice says they now have a waiting list of several thousand applications for entrance to the cadet school.

Lyman H. Bigelow, superintendent of public works, has returned from a tour of Kauai, where he went to hear opinions as to where territorial harbor improvements should be made. He came back undecided as to whether to recommend that the improvements be made at Ahukini or Kapaa. Ahukini has the best natural site, but Kapaa residents have good grounds for their claim that they should be given some kind of a landing he says. He will make his report to harbor commissioners at their meeting tomorrow.

W. S. S.

Why Dread Old Age?



It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, aching, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not due to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." (Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other.) Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson Smith Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PERSONALS

Judge J. B. Poindexter and daughter returned from a trip to Montana.

W. A. Orth, a chemist from Lithue, Kauai, is registered at the Young Hotel.

Mrs. J. I. Booge and daughter of Kapaa, Kauai, are guests at the Young Hotel.

Miss S. L. Atcherly has come to Honolulu for a visit from Vancouver and to rejoin her mother who was already here.

First Lieut. James A. Gibb, U. S. A., of Honolulu, has reported at army department headquarters and is on duty in the office of the aides to General Blockson.

After a six months' tour through the Orient, G. G. Thorne, vice-president of the National Park Bank of New York, and G. Wilson, New York representative of the Union Bank of Canada, are visitors in Honolulu.

J. M. Kaneakua, county clerk of Kauai, arrived in Honolulu Sunday with the voting lists of all the National Guardsmen and draftees from that island now in the federal service on Oahu. He left for his home last evening.

Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, leaves tonight for the Island of Molokai, where he will inspect the schools. He will also visit Lanai on a similar mission. On his return two weeks hence, Mr. Kinney will go to Kauai and Niihau.

L. L. Summers, appointed recently to succeed Wilbur S. Beeman as principal of the Maui High School at Hana, has arrived from the mainland and left yesterday for Maui. Mr. Beeman resigned the position some weeks ago and has located in business in San Francisco.

H. Dunnehy, cashier of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, accompanied by a bride of a few weeks, has returned from a trip to the mainland, during which he surprised his friends by getting married. Dunnehy was heretofore known as one of "Honolulu's confirmed bachelors."

Lieut. Paul B. Porter, who was honorably discharged from the army on account of physical disability last week, was on duty with his regiment up to the day of his discharge, and not, as previously reported, in Fort Shafter hospital. Detective eye sight was the cause of his discharge.

Col. John W. Heard, U. S. A., formerly commander of the Fourth Cavalry, and who has been post commander of Schofield Barracks for the past year, has received orders to be physically examined, the order being interpreted as participating in the maneuvers to proceed to the mainland for duty in France, or overseas.

The following Japanese officers, some of them veterans of the Russian-Japanese war, who are on their way to Europe for a survey of the several war fronts, are Honolulu visitors: Lieut. Col. M. Hattori, Lieut. Col. R. Ishikawa, Capt. M. Icho, Col. N. Kawamura, Capt. H. Kawai, Lieut. Col. T. Kosaka, Capt. K. Nakashima, Lieut. Col. T. Tamaki, Col. K. Yoshida and Judge Advocate T. Tomiyama.

W. S. S.

Candidates For Officers' Bars



Two more Island boys are leaving for the officers' training school at Camp Pike, Arkansas, from among the ranks of the Hawaiian infantry regiments now in service here. These two, shown above, are Alvin Reynolds Branson of Honolulu, at left, and John T. Osorio, at right.

Branson is a member of the well known family of that name in Honolulu, while Osorio is a nephew of Portuguese Vice-Consul Osorio of Hilo and a cousin of Lieut. V. E. M. Osorio, Medical Corps, now in France, and of Judge Tristan Osorio, district magistrate of Hilo, Hawaii.

Treatment for Dysentery. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

The regular semi-annual conference of the Honolulu Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will commence Friday evening, October 5, at seven, at the Awaowai Chapel on Lono Street. The meeting of the Young People's Mutual Improvement Association will open the conference. The meeting of the Women's Relief Society will commence at 10 a. m. Saturday. That of the Children's Primary Association at 2 p. m. and the Sunday School at 7 p. m. Saturday and Sunday evenings. General services will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday. Special programs have been arranged for each meeting, and topics of general interest will be discussed. A good time is anticipated and all are cordially invited to attend.

W. S. S.

TARO MEN GOING DRAFT WILL DELAY PUBLIC, AVERS POI INSPECTOR KANUHA

Says Price Now Charged By Them For Their Product Is In Excess of Hundred Percent Profit

SAYS MANUFACTURERS HIDE COST FIGURES

Refuse To Have Account Books Inspected Or Aid Food Commission In Fixing Fair Price

In a special report to Dr. James T. Wayson, chief sanitation officer for the Territory of Hawaii, David Kanuha, poi inspector for Honolulu, goes into detail regarding the cost of raising taro, which is the basis for the cost of poi, quoting taro raisers in various districts of Oahu, and apparently showing that the prices now charged for taro are in excess of 100 percent profit.

Inspector Kanuha believes that retail poi dealers could give six pounds of poi for twenty-five cents and still make an excellent profit, and he says some poi dealers agree with him. He accuses the big poi manufacturers of being responsible for the present high prices, even after reduction by the fair price committee of the former higher prices, who refuse to permit an examination of their books.

The report of Inspector Kanuha is addressed to Doctor Wayson under the date of September 28, and is as follows:

Oppose Investigation. "In the report I submitted to you on August 31, 1918, I gave my own conclusions regarding the unwarranted increase of taro and poi prices, and under a very liberal estimate of the cost of labor, and so forth, in the raising of taro, and the manufacture of poi, I could only estimate such costs from my own practical experience in the cultivation of taro, as well as from the statements of others in connection with the raising of taro, its harvesting and transportation to the factory. The books of the poi manufacturers are not available to your inspector, nor would their workmen divulge their rate of wage."

"While I was exceedingly liberal in my estimate of this initial cost, I found a number of other practical taro raisers willing to concede even more to the manufacturer of poi. At a meeting of the poi investigating committee of the food commission on September 16 and 17, at both sessions of which I was present, the committee was unable to inspect the books of the manufacturers, and therefore it was made to appear as an accurate statement of the expenses of these poi factories upon which to base a fair selling price for their product, with the result that the committee recommended to the fair price committee that the price of poi be twenty-five cents for five pounds to the manufacturer from the retailer, while the retailer would sell to the consumer at the rate of four pounds for twenty-five cents."

Growing In The Dark. "Following by the way that the poi manufacturer, research and surveying direct is pertinent question, in these meetings of the investigating committee it seemed to me that these manufacturers were concealing the current figures of expense in producing taro, fearing that this disclosure would result in a decrease of their profits through a reduction in the price of poi. In this regard I was necessarily in the same position as the committee, and we are both groping in the dark.

"I believe, against all the present natural cost of taro, and the manufacturing of poi, including all necessary expenses, it will be impossible to have a fixed price on poi which would be fair to both the producer and the consumer. At present the manufacturers seem inclined to have their present books kept in their own hands, to avoid the cost of having the cost of production of poi and poi inspected by the government, and to have the government to take over control of the manufacture and sale of poi."

More Poi Than Ever. "In making my daily rounds among the twelve poi factories in this city I have noticed recently that there has been an increase in the output, although of about 6000 pounds of poi a day, and this has continued since about the middle of July, and with every prospect that this extra output will continue for the duration of the war. This output is in excess of the normal is in spite of the claim by the manufacturers that there is a shortage of taro on this island."

"In view of the statement by these manufacturers that the cost of producing taro, was from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bag of 100 pounds, I recently went around the island interviewing taro planters, and submit these statements showing that the statements of the manufacturers are apparently misleading."

Taro Growers Modest. "W. C. Ake, well known as a taro planter and poi manufacturer, estimates that a bag of 100 pounds is a price which would include a good profit to the grower."

"Mrs. G. G. Wondol, of Moana, an experienced taro grower, estimates that a bag of 100 pounds is a good price."

"John H. Kanahakoa, a taro planter of Kaneohe, Koolaula, considers that to produce a bag is the cost to him of his present taro crop."

"Jonathan Aian, of Waiolua, a taro planter, states that it costs him about five cents a bag to produce 100 pounds of taro."

"Tanaka Nohiuchi, a taro planter of Punaluu, who is reported to have a sworn statement before the investigating committee as to prices for taro, says that it costs about ninety cents to produce 100 pounds of taro."

"Morigawa, another Japanese taro planter of Punaluu, sets seventy-seven cents as the cost to him of raising 100 pounds of taro."

"Ota Senuke, also of Punaluu, gives the highest price, setting the cost of 100 pounds of taro at \$1.05."

"Sam Kelloni, an experienced taro planter, formerly of Maui, recently connected with the Kulihi poi factory, considers that seventy-seven cents for 100 pounds of taro is about the right price to cover costs."

Taro Prices Fluctuate. "From a list of selling prices of taro by the territorial marketing division, I find that the average selling price for taro per 100 pound bag in 1911 was \$1.25; in 1915, \$1.15; in 1916, 62½ cents; in 1917, \$1.15, and in the early part of 1918 it was \$2.25. These average prices include the cost of production, harvesting, hauling, freight, commission and profit, making the cost of production alone less than \$1 a bag."

"I understand that Mr. Child was in favor of allowing the taro planter a profit of twenty-five percent on his investment; Mr. Low favored thirty percent, while Jonah Kumale believed 33 1/3 percent was fair. Conceding the highest figure as the profit to which the planter is entitled and add it to the cost of production at the highest approximate estimate of \$1 a bag, and it makes the price of taro to the manufacturer \$1.33 1/3 a bag."

"However, as some of the poi manufacturers contend that it takes eighteen months for a taro crop to mature it might be fair to allow an additional profit of 16 2/3 cents a bag. This would make the cost to the manufacturer \$1.50 a bag for taro. On this price for taro I have been assured by a number of the smaller poi manufacturers that they could reduce the price on poi to six pounds for twenty-five cents, or twenty-four pounds for \$1."

"The general condition of all the poi factories is good. In addition to my general duties of inspection I am seeing that the full quantity of poi is given for the prices as now fixed by the food commission."

The report is signed by David Kanuha as poi inspector, and is one more document in the possession of Doctor Wayson dealing with the price of this necessary food product of the Islands for the Hawaiians, and many others of the population."

W. S. S.

Civilian Applicants For Training Camps Must Register and Be Classified Before Leaving

Extension of the draft ages from eighteen to forty-five years, and the putting off of the registration date in Hawaii until the latter part of October, will probably delay the departure from here of most of the thirteen Honolulu civilians who had qualified for entrance in officers' training camps on the mainland.

Instructions were received in the last mail from the Coast by the civilians who qualified, before the military affairs board of the Hawaiian Department for entrance to the training camps, to send certain draft data and draft releases to the commanders of the schools. This it was asserted is necessary before the Honolulu civilians could be individually inducted into the military service and entrained for the camps.

As most of those who had qualified for the schools were not in the former draft ages, they probably will be unable to submit the necessary draft data wanted until after registration and classification by Hawaii draft boards. Those who were in the former draft ages will of course be able to do so at once.

As the registration for those in the extended draft ages is to be set for October 26 it may be nearly a month before most of the civilians can supply the data wanted. After this it will be at least six weeks, or two months, and a half more now, before they can expect orders to proceed to the several training camps, it is estimated, much to the regret of all those concerned.

However, the civilian officer candidates, affected will make an effort to register at once, if the draft rules do not prohibit, in order to expedite their departure for the mainland as much as possible.

The civilians who qualified for the training schools early in August were as follows:

Field Artillery
Merwin B. Carson, Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company; Lyndon L. Lynch, H. S. P. A. Experiment Station; Norman T. Booth, Mills School.

Machine Gun
Walter F. Gustlin.

Infantry
Clarence L. Glenn, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.; John H. Dele, Advertiser; Roy McAllen, Waipahu, Oahu; James R. McSwanson, Advertiser; William K. Akana, Honolulu; William F. Thompson, 2521 Rose Street, Honolulu; Ethelbert D. Burrows, Star-Bulletin, Honolulu; William F. Schutte, Y. M. C. A. Honolulu.

aim of his present taro crop.

"Jonathan Aian, of Waiolua, a taro planter, states that it costs him about five cents a bag to produce 100 pounds of taro."

"Tanaka Nohiuchi, a taro planter of Punaluu, who is reported to have a sworn statement before the investigating committee as to prices for taro, says that it costs about ninety cents to produce 100 pounds of taro."

"Morigawa, another Japanese taro planter of Punaluu, sets seventy-seven cents as the cost to him of raising 100 pounds of taro."

"Ota Senuke, also of Punaluu, gives the highest price, setting the cost of 100 pounds of taro at \$1.05."

"Sam Kelloni, an experienced taro planter, formerly of Maui, recently connected with the Kulihi poi factory, considers that seventy-seven cents for 100 pounds of taro is about the right price to cover costs."

Taro Prices Fluctuate. "From a list of selling prices of taro by the territorial marketing division, I find that the average selling price for taro per 100 pound bag in 1911 was \$1.25; in 1915, \$1.15; in 1916, 62½ cents; in 1917, \$1.15, and in the early part of 1918 it was \$2.25. These average prices include the cost of production, harvesting, hauling, freight, commission and profit, making the cost of production alone less than \$1 a bag."

"I understand that Mr. Child was in favor of allowing the taro planter a profit of twenty-five percent on his investment; Mr. Low favored thirty percent, while Jonah Kumale believed 33 1/3 percent was fair. Conceding the highest figure as the profit to which the planter is entitled and add it to the cost of production at the highest approximate estimate of \$1 a bag, and it makes the price of taro to the manufacturer \$1.33 1/3 a bag."

"However, as some of the poi manufacturers contend that it takes eighteen months for a taro crop to mature it might be fair to allow an additional profit of 16 2/3 cents a bag. This would make the cost to the manufacturer \$1.50 a bag for taro. On this price for taro I have been assured by a number of the smaller poi manufacturers that they could reduce the price on poi to six pounds for twenty-five cents, or twenty-four pounds for \$1."

"The general condition of all the poi factories is good. In addition to my general duties of inspection I am seeing that the full quantity of poi is given for the prices as now fixed by the food commission."

The report is signed by David Kanuha as poi inspector, and is one more document in the possession of Doctor Wayson dealing with the price of this necessary food product of the Islands for the Hawaiians, and many others of the population."

W. S. S.

Rheumatism

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

W. S. S.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

W. S. S.

The regular semi-annual conference of the Honolulu Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will commence Friday evening, October 5, at seven, at the Awaowai Chapel on Lono Street. The meeting of the Young People's Mutual Improvement Association will open the conference. The meeting of the Women's Relief Society will commence at 10 a. m. Saturday. That of the Children's Primary Association at 2 p. m. and the Sunday School at 7 p. m. Saturday and Sunday evenings. General services will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday. Special programs have been arranged for each meeting, and topics of general interest will be discussed. A good time is anticipated and all are cordially invited to attend.

W. S. S.

It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, aching, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not due to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." (Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other.) Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson Smith Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

W. S. S.

Branson is a member of the well known family of that name in Honolulu, while Osorio is a nephew of Portuguese Vice-Consul Osorio of Hilo and a cousin of Lieut. V. E. M. Osorio, Medical Corps, now in France, and of Judge Tristan Osorio, district magistrate of Hilo, Hawaii.

Treatment for Dysentery. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.

The regular semi-annual conference of the Honolulu Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will commence Friday evening, October 5, at seven, at the Awaowai Chapel on Lono Street. The meeting of the Young People's Mutual Improvement Association will open the conference. The meeting of the Women's Relief Society will commence at 10 a. m. Saturday. That of the Children's Primary Association at 2 p. m. and the Sunday School at 7 p. m. Saturday and Sunday evenings. General services will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday. Special programs have been arranged for each meeting, and topics of general interest will be discussed. A good time is anticipated and all are cordially invited to attend.

W. S. S.

The Week In the War

NOT since this horrific war was thrust upon an unwilling world by the unthinkable Hun has there been a week in which the news has carried so much hope for and inspiration to the defenders of civilization. From Palestine, from the Balkans and from the Western front there have poured forth each day glad tidings of great joy, deep and replete with significance and importance and clearly indicative of impending defeat for iniquity and victory for righteousness.

Most far reaching in importance of all of this important news has been that from Macedonia where along a front of one hundred and thirty miles it would appear that the Bulgarians and their Teuton Allies have been shattered, their lines severed at numerous points and their forces engaged in a retreat so hurried as to resemble an utter rout. The comparatively meager details of this fighting that have thus far reached here do not make it clear where the Bulgars have fled but show a retirement so rapid as to be most difficult of comprehension. This news indicates an utter collapse of the Bulgarians and when Uskub is in the hands of the Serbs or their Allies the victory will have been complete for it would cut off from communication other than with Austria all of the enemy in Albania and in Montenegro.

If this indication of the collapse of Bulgaria shall be borne out by later events, Bulgaria will have to accept such terms as the Allies will offer and this will mean the cutting off of Turkey from its Allies and the forcing of that country to capitulate as the Russian and Ukraine treaties forced Rumania to accept Teutonic terms. It would mean that the Allies could and would outflank the Austrians in Albania and in Montenegro and force Austria to establish a defensive line upon its own frontier, to do which forces might have to be withdrawn from Italy.

In Siberia the original purposes of the Allied expedition have been successfully accomplished and the imposed task is completed though it is now likely that plans and purposes will be further extended.

In Northern Russia the Allied advance presses steadily forward and each day more territory is being freed from the yoke of the Bolshevik tools of the Teutons. Junction of the forces of Russia and those of Siberia have been completed and the Allied forces are protecting and supporting the Czech-Slovak forces in their struggle for the complete control of the country. In Siberia the danger of Teutonic control appears to have been eliminated and its menace permanently ended.

It is on the Western front where our own forces are and even before the entry of our country into the war and the arrival of our troops we have seemed to be more intimately associated with that war theater, the one closest to home and the one on which the war was to be won or lost.

All of the news from this theater has been overwhelmingly favorable to the Allies. From Verdun almost to the Channel Ports there have been made new and further gains.

Once more our own gallant fighters have been thrown into the fray, fighting under their own commanders and with American prepared plans, shoulder to shoulder with the French fifth army which holds the Western half of the forty mile line. Once more American dash and American spirit has carried our forces forward and hurled the enemy back. This attack was as forecast after the American successes in the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient when it was said the next thrust might be northward in the vicinity of Verdun. It is against the very keystone of the German arch of defense and if continued will sever communication with Laon from the southeast.

Laon, lying within the "big corner" of the Hindenburg line is regarded as the keystone of the whole German System there the line which ran southerly from the Channel turns eastward. Hundreds of German batteries have been installed in the screened ravines about the city and in the Forest of St. Gobain which has been a practically impenetrable defense for the city and for the Chemin des Dames line. These defenses will be made of little use if communications shall be cut and supplies kept out.

To the west and southwest of Laon the French advance has continued meeting stouter resistance but making a considerable total of gains for the week. La Fere is practically surrounded, whence the line running east is sometimes called the Alberich line. This advance and the advance further north has been serving the further purpose of weakening the tenuous on St. Quentin where throughout the week the Allies were at the very "gates" of the city.

Before Cambrai the British made important gains through the week until on Friday night they were less than a mile and a half from the city. For the last days of last week word of the fall of one or both of these important railroad and manufacturing centers and positions of the utmost strategic importance to the foe were almost hourly expected.

In Flanders the British swung forward in a large tangent and gained valuable terrain and on Saturday the Belgians struck hard and also went forward for a considerable distance.

Under this pressure it is manifest that the enemy cannot long hold what it still holds of the Hindenburg line. Retirement from that line has been discussed by military experts and the Teutons have made preparations for that eventuality and have two other lines of defense in its rear. Already at some points the enemy has been forced back to or near to the first of these two lines. They

are on it before Metz, the Americans are not more than five miles from it on the Meuse, the French are almost as close to it in the vicinity of La Fere and before Cambrai and on the Scarpe River the British are within five to ten miles of it. Thus it is clear that the Hindenburg line is no longer held intact although not a single line of defense but rather extensive systems which are in place at least of a depth of ten miles. Bent almost to the breaking at so many points, military observers are prepared to see the retirement to the secondary line of defenses along the whole Western front and the news this morning indicates that it is already in progress.

Each day there have come reports of prisoners taken by the Allies, those reported in two days last week being nearly thirty-five thousand and every day from several hundred to several thousand. These losses the foe cannot continuously bear without evident serious effects. Under such losses the morale must break in time. It is evident the foe was seriously weakened by the great cost in man power of its offensive and is now paying the price. But heavy losses are continuing and it is a question of time when the breaking point is reached. No longer on the offensive, the Huns are admittedly on the defensive and a defensive army never won a victory, says General Foch. This defense may last long but with the increased resources given the Allies by the United States in fighters of the finest type and in supplies and in food the preponderance will grow steadily for the Allies and the strength of the foe will be sapped by these steadily continuing losses which it is unable to recoup as has the arrival of the Americans recouped the Allies.

There is every reason for hope and the utmost confidence but no reason for over confidence. There must be no halt for it is still a long, long way to Berlin and Germany has many defenses from which its forces must yet be driven until the Hun is ready to accept, glad to take whatever terms may be offered to him, when he will not seek to dictate, not even offer but humbly and whiningly beg for mercy.

W. S. S.

Brave Men Timid Dollars

NEVER in the history of the world have men been braver than they are today. Never has the Death of Battles stalked in a more hideous or more terrifying form. Men in thousands have braved the terrors of the sea, the dread typhoon, the obscuring fog, the iceberg and the hidden reef. They have fought battles, ship to ship, when gun belched into gun and sharpshooters fired from the fighting tops, but never before have they faced the unseen terror that sneaks through the dark blue depths of the ocean and launches its deadly bolt with comparative safety to its own hull and crew.

The very thought of falling from a height is terrifying to the average man and yet our boys eagerly go up aloft until they are mere specks upon the sky, and there in cockshells of cloth and spruce, they fight like eagles for the mastery of the air.

Men have gone down in mines to rescue comrades from the poisoned damp, but never before has the air we must breathe been poisoned over areas bounded by miles, when the eyes smart with acid tears and every breath is an agony ending in a hideous death.

Men in the past have faced spears, clubs and sl